

Corpus Christi Caller

CALLER PUBLISHING COMPANY

FRANK H. HARTWIGSON
Managing Editor

Advertising Manager

Member of The Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published therein.

Subscription Rates

The price of The Caller is \$5.00 yearly by mail or \$7.00 by carrier.

Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give both the old and new addresses. Carriers of The Caller may cash for their papers and are unable to extend more than a week's credit to subscribers. Their margin of profit is small and a few losses will be heavily felt. Subscriptions are now the carriers and not The Caller Publishing Company. Complaints of service, orders to start or discontinue delivery of paper and changes of address, should be addressed or telephoned to:

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT—Phone 58

Address all business communications and make out all checks, drafts, money orders and express orders to The Caller Publishing Company. All claims, articles and communications should be addressed to Editor, Corpus Christi Caller.

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice in Corpus Christi, Texas.

Circulation Books Open to Advertisers.

Saturday Morning, December 14, 1918.

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

Great significance is attached in Britain to the fact that the Allies have amended the President's famous fourteen points so as to enter the Peace Conference without being committed to any definition of the four words "freedom of the seas." The London papers exhibit a lively interest in this question, though most of them endorse the opinion of Lieutenant Colonel Repington, the military editor of The Morning Post, who remarked: "I have not the slightest idea what freedom of the seas means, nor have I met anyone who can tell me." If the British papers are a little vague as to the exact definition of the terms there is no want of unanimity in their opposition to it. All classes of opinion are agreed that this is a subject that had better be left alone. For example, the London Times reports Mr. Macpherson, the Under-Secretary of War, as saying:

"We are an island. Our one security is our Navy. We can never submit to anything that can weaken this one security."

Archibald Hurd, the naval critic of the London Daily Telegraph, thinks that freedom of the seas is another way of saying "abolish the right of blockade," and he argues that—

"In war, as recent events have shown, effective freedom of the seas, as of the world, demands maintenance of ancient sea rights which have repeatedly proved to be the salvation of civilization. Philip II. of Spain, Napoleon, and the Kaiser were defeated, and the American Union was saved thereby in the Civil War. Abolition of the blockade and of contraband would reduce the value of sea-power seventy-five per cent, because it would enable great continental armies to be sustained almost indefinitely. The sea controls the land, and so-called freedom of the seas means military anarchy by land."

Another prominent naval expert, Mr. A. H. Polson, of the London Pall Mall Gazette, agrees, and remarks:

"Germany was defeated largely because, at last, she was effectively besieged by sea. Had neutrals been free to supply her, the war might have continued another year. Had all supplies, especially from America, been stopped from the first, it would have been over long ago. Non-combatant trading with Germany has cost Europe and America millions of lives and fifty billion dollars. If this is freedom of the seas, it has been a costly luxury."

The Manchester Guardian is the only English paper that professes to know the President's mind on this subject, and it tells us:

"By freedom of the seas he did not mean that naval fortresses such as Gibraltar or fleets should be interfered with, but that in peace or war there should be freedom of neutral navigation except when action was taken by the League of Nations. Submarine action, it was argued, had changed the whole question of blockade, and the two island kingdoms had more to gain by this freedom of the seas than other countries with land borders."

In the course of an exhaustive article the London Spectator makes this flat statement:

"When the time arrives for presenting to Germany the final terms of peace for her acceptance or rejection, it will be of the utmost importance that all the associated powers should speak with one voice. To this end it is essential that each power should frankly state its own point of view wherever that, either in substance or in fact, differs from views by other members of the great partnership. In the affairs of nations, as of individuals, frankness combined with courtesy is an essential element of good fellowship. For this reason it is most desirable that the newspaper press and the public men of Great Britain should make clear without delay that in no circumstances can an island power, which is also the center of a sea-linked Empire, consent to what is called 'the freedom of the seas' if that term carries the meaning which has usually been attached to it in this country."

The reason for this definite rejection is then given:

"Let us see, then, what would be the con-

sequences of the 'freedom of the seas' that we have always repudiated. President Wilson demands 'absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas outside territorial waters alike in peace and in war.' Now, in peace there already is absolute freedom of navigation. Therefore what President Wilson must mean is 'in war as well as in peace.' That is the real issue. The President of the United States apparently proposes that when two nations are at war they shall only fight on land, or within their own territorial waters. No reason is advanced for this limitation of the area of warfare. War at sea is in no respect more cruel than war on land; in some respects it is less cruel.

"The idea underlying this proposal is that the seas outside territorial waters are the common possession of the whole world, and what is common to all should not be used as a battlefield by some. That is certainly an attractive idea, but will it bear examination? The sea is not merely a vacant space; it is also a highway. The effect of President Wilson's proposal, strictly interpreted, would be that a belligerent could use the sea as a safe highway for his troops up to the three-mile line, which is the boundary of territorial waters. The Germans, for example, would be at liberty to organize a gigantic fleet of transports loaded with men and munitions, and these transports might move up and down the coasts of England and Scotland seeking a safe landing-place, and as long as they kept outside the three-mile limit they would be immune from attack.

"Merely to set forth such a proposition is sufficient to condemn it in the minds of islanders who know, whether from history or from island instinct, that their long freedom from invasion is due to the fact that their fleets have been ready in war to hunt down the enemy upon the high seas and beat him back to his own coast-line. To expect Great Britain to look on with her arms folded while enemy transports were hearing down upon her coasts is to ask a great nation to commit suicide."

French opinion on this subject runs very much along the same line as the British. Most of the comment in the Paris papers emphasizes the fact that President Wilson has not yet defined what he means by freedom of the seas, but most of the French journals agree with the Matin when it says: "If this doctrine means any diminution of the power of the British Navy, France will reject it." The echo de Paris, in its comment upon the unanimity which exists among the Allies, remarks that there is only one possibility of disagreement between the Allies and their American associates—namely, in the interpretation of this phrase. It proceeds:

"Saved as we have been by the naval power of our British allies, and by the blockade which it enabled us to establish, we can not give up the supremely efficacious weapon against any continental imperialism. In order to prevent any danger in the future, and in order to get the most profitable results from victory, may Great Britain and France, closely bound by common sacrifice and identity of interest, finally agree with the great American democracy as to the point provisionally outlined by President Wilson."

Both the Temps and the Journal des Debats point out how anxious Germany would be to disarm the Western nations, especially England, on the sea, if she could only do so.—Literary Digest.

Some Late Ones

An Eye on The Future.

Maggie had a new baby brother, which everybody agreed was such a baby, as had never been seen before. One day the baby was being weighed, and Maggie asked what that was for.

"Oh," said her father, "Uncle George has taken a great fancy to baby, and he's offered to buy him for a shilling an ounce."

Maggie looked startled. "You're not going to sell him as you do daddies?"

"Oh, course not, preelack, answered daddy, proud to see his little girl loved her brother so."

"No, both him and his mother, the child would say, 'he'd fetch more money than—'—Ed. Litt.

A Delicate Query.

Miss Antiquary—"I can truthfully say I am single from choice."

Miss Constantine—"Whose choice?"—Philadelphia Record.

His Sons Get a Move On.

No more the princelings move by stealth. To compass mischief they've got to travel for their health. And travel mighty fast. —Washington Star.

Cruel Deception.

Poor Maude! She got cruelly deceived when she married that old man. "Didn't he have any money?" "Oh, yes, money, but he is ten years younger than he said he was."—Boston Transcript.

Some Life.

"The army must be a terrible place," said Aunt Samantha, looking up from the evening paper. "What makes you think so, Samantha?" asked her devoted spouse. "Why, just think what it must be where beds is thick and meals is a mess."—Washington Star.

Sure Sign.

"And what did you say the patient did," asked the doctor, "when you tipped off the dressing?" "Swore, doctor!" exclaimed the nurse. "He swore righteously!" "Splendid, nurse! I reckon you can let him sit up tomorrow!"—Richmond Times Dispatch.

Just Missed Perfection.

When Mrs. Langtry was at the summit of her beauty and fame, she met at a dinner an African King who was visiting London. She did her best to please the dark monarch and evidently succeeded, for he said to her as they parted: "Ah, madame, it has been my only made you black and fat, you would be irresistible!"—Boston Transcript.



ARE BOWLERS SO GRACEFUL?

BILLY SUNDAY GETS MANY A LAUGH IN HIS STORY OF KING DAVID

(Continued from Page One)

"Don't condemn the Jews of nineteen centuries ago for throwing stones at Jesus Christ, for you are doing the same right here now," Sunday stated as he caused his congregation of indifference shown when their souls were in the balance.

Nearly 2,000 women wearing badges from little classes occupied reserved sections. The First Baptist church led all other churches with 500 women present. They sang in low tones, "For You I Am Praying." Men's little class nights have been held frequently at Sunday's campaigns, but Port Worth and Philadelphia are the only cities ever to put on a ladies' little class night.

300 Men in Uniform.

Harron Field was represented by about 300 uniformed men. About 200 Kato employees were present. At Bob Matthews' invitation, the railroad men pitched "Delight in the Corner," for their song. Bob stated that in one of the revivals million men present asked that "shall we gather at the river" be sung, while a delegation of real estate men wanted "Higher Ground."

Sunday thanked Port Worth for getting the expense budget out of the way. He stated that only a few more collections would be required to the entire revival which would take care of additional expenses that may come up.

Bob Matthews and George Browster sang a duet. Prayer was offered by Rev. C. E. Lindsey.

IF KIDNEYS ACT BAD TAKE SALTS

SAYS BACKACHE IS SIGN YOU HAVE BEEN EATING TOO MUCH MEAT.

When you wake up with backache and dull misery in the kidney region it generally means you have been eating too much meat, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which overworks the kidneys in their effort to filter it from the blood and they become sort of paralyzed and lazy. When your kidneys get sluggish and slow you must relieve them, like you relieve your bowels, removing all the body's urinous waste, else you have backache, sick headache, dizzy spells, your stomach sour, tongue is coated, and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment, channels often get sore, water works and you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night.

Either consult a good, reliable physician at once or get from your pharmacist about four ounces of Dr. Kato's take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithium and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize acids in the urine so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness. Just take a life-saver for regular meat-eaters. It is inexpensive, cannot injure and makes a delightful after-meal drink. (Advertisement.)

The Peoples Cafe

Saturday and Sunday

SPECIAL MEXICAN DINNER

Served from 12 to 2 p. m. and from 6 till 8 p. m.

How Enchilada Tamales

Egg "Ranchero"

Stuffed Green Peppers, Mexican Beans "Refritos"

Coffee

50c per plate.

HOT TAMALES EVERY DAY

110 Peoples Street

XMAS OFFER Woman's Home Companion and American Magazine

Both, 1 Year, \$3.00

We Send Christmas Cards.

For Other Special Rates

Phone 1030.

MRS. W. L. DEROGHE,

916 Antelope

Today's Best Hunch

The Cost of Advertising Subtracts More Than Its Cost From The Total Cost of Selling.

Louis Seldene of Houston, is registered at the Nueces.

B. Miller of San Antonio is a business visitor of the city, registered at the Nueces Hotel.

The diet during and after influenza, Horlick's Malted Milk, nourishing, digestible.—Advt.

KAISER WAS CUT OFF FOR SHOWMAN, SAYS HARDEN

London, Dec. 12.—Maximilian Harden, editor of the Zukunft of Berlin,

said to a correspondent of the Express, according to a dispatch from the German capital, that the impression abroad concerning former Emperor William is a false one. He said that he, himself, had suffered too much through the former emperor to incur a charge of partiality but that it was a fact that William Hohenzollern had no personal part in waging the war, but was a mere tool in the hands of the military part, by which he was regarded as a coward.

When the moment for declaring war came, the militarists were afraid he would refuse to sign the declaration,

said Harden. "The former emperor missed his vocation. He was never happier than when posing in the limelight. He ought to have managed a cabaret or taken a show on tour. He was a great showman."

Declaring that he knew when America came into the war that Germany would be beaten, Herr Harden said:

"I fought with censors to tell the people this, and when President Wilson published his fourteen points I advocated their acceptance, because I knew we could not get better or more favorable conditions."

We Continue our Clearance of Women's and Children's Ready-to-Wear.

All Ladies' Suits, Coats and Dresses (with the exception of evening dresses) in our splendid stock are being offered at a reduction of **1-3**

All Children's Coats and Serge Dresses, including a variety of useful and practical Coats and Dresses for Children's wear are reduced in this offer **20%**

All Ladies' and Children's Sweaters and Skirts are offered at a reduction of **20%**

FURS—a splendid assortment of the season's latest styles in furs are reduced **20%**



M. Lichtenstein & Sons
"OUTFITTERS TO EVERYBODY"